

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, JULY 29.

Anonymous communications receive no attention.

PAPERS WANTED.—We want several copies of the *American Telegraph*, No. 90, July 7th, and will be much indebted to such persons as shall favor us with their copies.

JUDEN HILAND HALL, Second Comptroller of the Treasury, has been appointed Commissioner to settle Land Titles in California. He left this city last evening for his home in New Jersey, to make arrangements for his departure.

#### Random Thoughts about Washington.

At the close of a short session our city sadly misses the great body of Congress, and the multitudes whom it attracts; but when, as at present, so many of our citizens are absent, in the pursuit of health and pleasure, we feel deserted indeed. The custom is increasing, and few are willing to remain here all the summer who can spare the time and the dimes to go abroad. If this be admitted as the fashion, we suppose it must be assented to, even without a reason; but we do not think it necessary or wise. We think the true philosophy is to make home attractive; and this may very easily be done. All around this city there are beautiful situations that may easily be improved and beautified; the Potomac river, with properly constructed and properly managed boats, may be made very inviting; and pure air, pure water, and every thing conducive to health will here be found.

We do not believe there is in the United States a more healthy locality than this; nor is there a country more inviting than a little labor and a little art can render much of that surrounding us.

The money that is expended abroad in one summer by our citizens would go far towards constructing an admirable park on the confines of the city, from which much pleasure would be derived, and which, while it would contribute to the enjoyment of our own people, would also add to the attractions by which others are brought hither. We do not propose this as a practicable measure, but suggest it as a thing desirable, and from which advantages would flow.

The completion of the public grounds as contemplated by Congress will do much for us. The growth of the trees that now adorn these grounds, the completion of the Island Park, which is to extend from the Capitol to the President's House, within which the Smithsonian Institution will be embowered, and above which the National Monument will tower in majestic beauty—these will constitute beautiful features in the metropolis; but from the United States Government we have hopes of a still more benign and beautiful bestowment, in the introduction of a vast supply of water from the broad river that lavas our shores.

This appears necessary to complete any system of adornment that may be carried out, and, as a definite plan has not yet been adopted, we think the subject should be kept constantly before the public, that every profitable suggestion may be made and treasured up.

It is often said that the character of the people of our city will always be influenced by the many who annually come amongst us; that local characteristics or peculiarities will not arise, and that the thoughts and pursuits of our people will receive force and direction from these; that, in short, our city will only think of an existence with reference to the National Legislature and Executive Departments. But this is all a decided mistake. All the pursuits of life will ere long prosper in this city and vicinity. The mechanic arts connected with architecture are now, and will for some years continue to be, the chief pursuits of our citizens proper; but these will foster precisely that description of population that will be ready for the introduction of all other arts. The Patent Office, National Monument, annual exhibitions of mechanical and agricultural improvements, the Smithsonian Institution, the public libraries, the visits of learned and ingenious men from the different portions of our own and foreign countries, will all tend to accelerate the state of things we predict. Authors will soon find that access to information, through our libraries and the aggregation of men of experience and knowledge, will render this the most desirable city in the Union in which to construct and perfect their works; and the consequence will be that within the present century, Washington will be the greatest American publishing city.

But little reflection, it appears to us, is necessary to convince any Washingtonian that his own city is worthy all his forethought, love, and energies; and that his capital, whether it be in money or talents, cannot elsewhere be invested to greater advantage.

Let no one suppose, however, that this is presented as an argument to prove that there is any thing wrong in such means of rational improvement and enjoyment as travelling presents to such of our people as can afford to indulge in it. A city should be governed by the same policy that is adopted in a good family, in which the strongest restraint upon those who would wander off should be the attractions presented by their own home.

DEPARTMENTAL REFORM.—We to-day quote with much pleasure, from *The United States Postal Guide*, an article on the subject of "Clerks in the Departments," and commend it to the attentive perusal of all who have read our several brief essays entitled "The Departments at Washington."

These articles should interest all our citizens, and indeed the nation at large. They relate to subjects of vital importance to the people of Washington; and aim at effecting a great and much-needed reform in the economy of the National Government.

It is very generally admitted that, as at present organized, the Departments are inefficient, corrupt, unjustly administered, and anti-republican. Our purpose is to simplify, purify and elevate them; and in endeavoring to consummate this purpose, we are delighted to see before us on the road one so capable of lending as the experienced and able editor of the work we have named.

For communication of "No Clerk" see first page.

#### Trial of John Day.

Charged with the Murder of his Wife.

We continue our synopsis of the evidence given in subsequent to our report of yesterday: Joseph Marcolletti sworn. He was with Day from half-past four till after six on the afternoon of the 12th of May. He wanted to join the band as cymbal player; was in fine spirits; followed witness and others to the armory, where he remained about twenty minutes; took the drums and beat them with violence. Witness heard of the murder after supper. During the whole evening, the prisoner spoke of nothing but his trip to New York as a member of the band.

James O. Bowen, recalled. Testified to good character and workmanship of prisoner previous to his marriage.

Peter Havenner sworn. Day worked under him for ten months at the Patent Office, during which time he was married, and the child was born. He told witness that the deceased and her mother-in-law had informed him that the child was not his; he stopped work, and wanted witness to advance him money to leave the city; said he would leave her forever; saw him three months after; he appeared much confused, and witness then remarked that he must be crazy.

James Kelly sworn. Had known Day for years. Prisoner told him of the birth of the child, and that he had been over to Georgetown, to whip Sheekell, who was the father; said he did not care about it, and that he did not intend to live any longer with his wife.

Enoch Ridgway sworn. Met prisoner after the birth of the child, and commenced plaguing him about his wife giving birth so soon. He appeared hurt; colored up, and said he was a deceived man; that he had not known her previous to marriage; said that Sheekell was the father.

Thomas Burch and James T. Tucker were severally sworn. Their evidence was principally as to the irregularities of prisoner's conduct previous to the murder.

THIS MORNING.—There are fewer persons present than on the previous days.

Several witnesses have been sworn whose testimony was of a very unimportant character.

Mary Ann Bowers sworn.—Knew Day since last fall; regarded him as a very kind, amiable person; saw him a short time after his marriage; thought he had changed somewhat; a short time before the murder saw him; he acted strangely; asked him what was the matter with him, and if he had been drinking?

The court has been waiting upwards of an hour for witnesses who are absent. Our report closes at one o'clock. The trial, it is thought, will continue until Thursday or Friday.

DEBT, DESPONDENCY AND DEATH.—A fine-looking young German, industrious, sober and well connected, who kept an apothecary shop in Cincinnati, but whose business had been dull, was taken before a magistrate the other day at the instance of his landlord, who swore that he believed he was about to leave the city without paying his rent, and got a judgment for fourteen dollars. Another person came in and alleged that the young man owed him thirty dollars, and accused him of incurring the debt under false pretences. In default of bail he was committed to jail, where he at once committed suicide with Prussic acid. How we would like to be one of the two creditors!

CUBA.—The papers received this morning contain further particulars respecting the recent excitement in Cuba, and from them we infer the existence of a serious and well-considered revolutionary effort.

The arrival of the schooner Pauline at New York, on Sunday, brings dates to the 17th, confirming and adding to the reports heretofore published. The MANIFESTO of the revolutionists, or their declaration of their purposes, was printed in the mountains and published on the 4th of July, (was the coincidence accidental or designed?) and on that day, if we are not greatly mistaken, THE REVOLUTION OF CUBA was begun. May its end be triumphant!

The signers of this document are said to be merely guerrilla leaders. If so, they have wise men behind them somewhere. They neither brag nor bluster, but present to the world a clear, sensible, reasonable proclamation, such as is worthy the respect of their fellow-men.

We now look with intense feeling of mingled fear and hope for further accounts. The cause of liberty cannot be destroyed, but patriots may perish. If the people of Cuba are indeed in earnest in desiring to divest themselves of the bonds of tyranny, let no friend of human liberty throughout the world fail to give them all the aid in his power to bestow.

RAILROAD DELAY.—The cars which left Baltimore at five o'clock yesterday afternoon, and were due here at seven, did not arrive until four o'clock this morning. The delay, we understand, was occasioned by the running off the track of the cars which left this city at the same time. A cow on the track was the cause, and her death the only fatal calamity.

THE GOLDEN GATE.—This steamer, it is now said, will not go to California this summer, but will in a few days sail from New York for Liverpool, in order to give her oscillating engines the fullest possible test before venturing round Cape Horn. So says the *Clipper*; but the *Tribune* says: This splendid new steamer will leave this port on Friday, 1st August, for San Francisco, touching at Rio Janeiro and Valparaiso. The Washington *Republic* says that it is authorized by the Post Office Department to say that she will take mails, to be made up at New York, for both Rio de Janeiro and Valparaiso. In this particular instance, as the mail will be conveyed to destination by the United States packet, the single letter postage will be twenty cents, and the newspaper postage two cents each, to either place—in both cases to be prepaid.

H. H. WOODRUFF, M. D., has removed his Drug and Medicine store to the corner of F and 11th streets. See advertisement.

SHERIFF OF BALTIMORE.—The Democratic convention met last night and nominated John Hays for this office.

SCHOOL-TIME.—Parents and Guardians are referred to the several advertisements in our paper, of The Union Academy; the Classical, Mathematical and Commercial Institution; and of Mr. A. Zappone, a most excellent teacher of languages.

#### Commissioner of the Public Buildings.

The following communication has been handed to us for publication by an able and highly respectable gentleman, who resists our request that he should modify its seeming asperity, by asserting that the occasion warrants all the severity that is used. This rests with himself alone. Our rule is never to remember that a man is an Irishman, an Englishman, a Frenchman, or a Jew or a Gentile, after he has sworn to support the Constitution of our country and been adopted into the brotherhood of her citizens. We have thought it but just to ourselves to make this declaration in giving place to a communication that appears to be in diametrical opposition to this principle of action. With the matter in controversy we have nothing to do.

[Communicated.]

To the Editors of the *American Telegraph*. GENTLEMEN: The following story is current about the city, in relation to the English Commission of American Public Buildings, and is said to rest on good authority. If true, it can be easily explained.

It is stated that the Englishman, Esby, in a conversation with Mr. Mills, the architect, who is at work on the equestrian statue of General Jackson, inquired where it was to be placed when completed; and that Mr. Mills answered, in Lafayette Square; that upon this, the English Commissioner declared it should not be placed there.

It is further stated, that this conversation was reported to Mr. J. W. Maury, one of the committee of the Jackson Association, under whose direction the statue is preparing; and that Mr. Maury afterwards spoke with the Englishman, who repeated to him what he said to Mr. Mills. Mr. Maury is said to have inquired of him, whether he had consulted the President on the subject; to which he answered no, but that the President would stand by him and sustain him.

Now, let us put this and that together. General Jackson hogged the English at New Orleans, and an Englishman forbids the statue of the General to be placed in one of the public squares of the American capital.

What singular conception sometimes appears between events which have transpired at different, and even at distant, periods. In the year 1814, an Englishman, Admiral Cockburn, had possession of the public buildings in Washington, and in the year 1851, another Englishman, Admiral Esby, has possession of them. But of the two cases, the last one is altogether the most disgraceful. Admiral Cockburn obtained possession of the buildings by the aid of English bayonets, while in the case of Esby they were delivered over to him by Americans.

Stand back, then, all ye native Americans, and all patriotic Irish and German adopted citizens, and make way, with your hats in your hands, for the English Admiral. And no matter how much he may domineer over you, or trample upon you, there is no way but to grin and bear it—at least for a while. A. B.

[Communicated.]

#### Mr. Stuart and Abolitionism.

In a communication which appeared in the *American Telegraph*, some weeks ago, notice was made of Mr. Secretary Stuart's declaration in his famous Richmond speech, that he retained no Abolitionists in office among the eight hundred "dependants" connected with the Interior Department; and a commentary upon his declaration was furnished by a reference to the fact that he had appointed to, and that he still retained, in the office of Indian Agent for Michigan, a noted Abolitionist and Free-soiler, Mr. Sprague, who was in the last Congress, and voted with Joshua R. Giddings and his Abolition followers against all and every one of the compromise measures.

The writer of the communication stated that the reason alleged for not removing Mr. Abolitionist Sprague, agreeably to the earnest wishes and appeals of the leading Union Whigs of Michigan, was that Gov. Cass and the Hon. Mr. Buel, Democratic members of the last Congress from Michigan, had written letters asking the retention in office of Mr. Sprague. And the writer suggested that Messrs. Cass and Buel, shrewd politicians, knew what they were about—that their aim in this business was to distract and divide the Whig party in Michigan. In reply to these statements and suggestions, the Hon. Mr. Buel has sent a letter from Detroit to the editor of the *Union* in this city, in which he says:

"My attention has just been called to a communication in the *American Telegraph*, over the signature of 'Aristides,' in which a statement is made concerning myself that has not the slightest shadow of truth or foundation. I find it there stated, as a reason why Mr. Stuart, Secretary of the Interior, has refused to remove Mr. Sprague from the office of Indian agent of this State, that I have 'written letters in favor of the retention in office of Mr. Sprague.'"

"This is the only paragraph in which my name is used, and I have only to say that there is not a word of truth in it. I have never recommended in writing, or in any other way, either the appointment or retention of Mr. Sprague as Indian Agent."

This disclaimer will do, so far as Mr. Buel's statement that he has not recommended Mr. Sprague's appointment to or retention in office is concerned. I am glad to learn that he has done nothing of the kind. But has he not been a little uncanonically and disingenuous by representing the statement in the *Telegraph* as referring to him alone, and then contradicting it? He had no right to declare there was no truth in the statement. The statement was, that Mr. Gov. Cass and Mr. Buel had written to have Mr. Sprague retained in office. He misrepresented the statement, changed and perverted it, and then gave it a positive denial. Did he not know at the time he wrote his denial, that Gov. Cass, his neighbor and friend, political and personal, had written as charged, and therefore that at least half of the statement published in the *Telegraph* was true? I need not inform Mr. Buel, a good lawyer, that the suppression of a truth is as criminal in the eyes of the law and of morality as the suggestion of a falsehood.

While upon this subject, let me point to another instance exhibiting the tenacity with which Mr. Secretary Stuart holds on to an Abolitionist in office under him. In one of the bureaux attached to the Interior Department, there is a New-York-Van-Buren-Free-soil Abolitionist who, while in office, has been open-mouthed in his hot opposition to the compromise measures in general, and to the fugitive slave act in particular. Five or six of the New York Whig members of Congress have urged and urged Mr. Stuart to turn out of office the proper manager, and he has steadily resisted their entreaties. Much has been conjectured as to Mr. Stuart's motive of action in this matter; but those who know him best and are aware of his love for Old Virginia, and his belief that Virginia is entitled to pretty much all the offices as well under a Whig as under a Democratic administration, will have it that he bases his ground of resistance in this case upon the fact that he has learned that the Abolitionist holds on to has a Virginia lady for his wife.

In conclusion, let me say to the reader that my object is not to urge forward prosecution, in what I may write for a paper published here under the very nose of power, but to try Mr.

Secretary Stuart by his own rule, and other members of the Cabinet by the rules which they have respectively laid down. ARISTIDES.

The Philadelphia Light Infantry is composed of the gas-lighters.—*Boston Bee*.

It was a gassy infant that conceived that joke.

The Boston *Bee* tells about its local reporter being robbed, while bathing, of two hundred dollars, which he had in his pockets. The idea!

Few persons refuse to lend a newspaper, although it is almost always inconvenient to dispense with it. But borrowers have little conscience.

FIRE ALARMS.—We have had three false alarms lately, but no fire. Few other towns of equal size or population have had as few fires, alarms or riots as ours during the past year.

INDIAN VISIT TO JENNY LIND.—A party of six Ojibwa Indians called upon Jenny Lind at Rochester. She requested them to sing some of their war songs. They complied, when she paid them back with the Echo and Bird songs.

POOR VENICE!—Since the 18th of May last, the court-martial of the eastern Lombardo-Venetian districts has pronounced two hundred and twelve condemnations, including one hundred and fifteen sentences of death.

DROWNED.—Yesterday afternoon a black man named David Try, aged about fifty years, fell into the canal, near Van Ness's wharf, and was drowned. An inquest was subsequently held, and a verdict rendered that he came to his death by accidental drowning.—*Republic*.

A MAN SHOT.—Henry Plummer, a yellow man, was shot yesterday afternoon, near the corner of Fourteenth and L streets, by Mr. John Unick, the load of the pistol taking effect in the thigh. The cause for this was, the daughter of Mr. Unick, aged about ten years, complained to her father that Plummer had behaved towards her in a manner calculated to arouse a parent's resentment. Mr. Unick was held to bail, and the negro, failing to give security, was committed to jail.—*Id.*

MISS BREMER and Miss ANNE C. LYNCH have returned from their tour; the latter is at her own residence, in New York. Miss Bremer is on a visit in Brooklyn.

#### Review of the Northern Markets for yesterday.

Office of the *American Telegraph*, July 29. BALTIMORE, July 29, 6 p. m.—The *American* says: "The offerings of wheat for the week ended 1100 bushels, of which number 700 were sold to city butchers, 70 went left over unsold, and 330 were driven to Philadelphia. Prices ranged from \$2.37 to \$2.19, on the hoof, equal to \$4.50 and averaging \$2.60 bushels."

Sales of 600 bushels, fine ground Howard street flour, from old wheat, at \$4.12½. And of 2000 bushels, city mill flour, new, at \$4.25.

Sales of ordinary to good red wheat at 70¢ and 80¢, and of good to prime at 80¢ and 85¢; of white at 85¢ and 90¢, and of family flour, white, at 90¢ and 92¢.

Sales of white corn at 62¢ and 63¢, and of yellow at 58¢ and 60¢. Sales of oats at 30¢ and 34¢, for new, and 34¢ and 40¢ for old.

PHILADELPHIA, July 29, 6 p. m.—Sales of 1200 barrels of flour at \$4.15½ to \$4.25 for State brands. Rye flour \$3.75. Corn meal \$2.19 to \$2.37½.

Sales of prime Pennsylvania white wheat at 101¢ and 102¢, of 55¢ and 58¢, and southern white at 90¢ and 92¢. Rye flour \$3.75. Corn meal \$2.19 to \$2.37½.

NEW YORK, July 29, 6 p. m.—Sales of 20,000 bushels of flour at \$4.00 for State brands, and \$4.12½ to \$4.15½ for Genesee. Southern \$4.25 to \$4.37½. Rye flour \$3.75. Corn meal \$2.19 to \$2.37½.

Sales of 10,000 bushels southern white wheat at 90¢. Sales of 40,000 bushels corn at 68¢ for mixed, and 60¢ for round red, and new mixed at \$1.15, and prime at \$1.20. Sales of 400 bushels, new mixed at \$1.15, and prime at \$1.20. Sales of 100 bushels, new mixed at \$1.15, and prime at \$1.20.

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Robert, a slave, who stole \$400 and a gold watch at Mobile, was sentenced to 117 lashes, to be administered during three days.